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82^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1041

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 5 (legislative day, JANUARY 29), 1951

Mr. MALONE introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To provide for the eradication and control of poisonous weeds, especially *Halogeton glomeratus*, on range and pasture lands in the several States and Territories, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Poisonous Weed Control
4 Act".

5 SEC. 2. In order to protect the livestock industry from
6 losses caused by poisonous weeds now or hereafter existing
7 on range and pasture lands in the several States and Ter-
8 ritories, to provide for the maintenance and development of
9 valuable forage plants on range and pasture lands, and to
10 prevent destruction of range and pasture lands by the growth,

1 spread, and development of weeds poisonous to livestock,
2 especially the poisonous weed known as Halogeton glomera-
3 tus, it shall be the policy of the Federal Government, acting
4 independently or in cooperation with the several States and
5 Territories and political subdivisions thereof, private asso-
6 ciations and organizations, and individuals, to control, sup-
7 press, and eradicate weeds poisonous to livestock on range
8 and pasture lands in the several States and Territories,
9 irrespective of ownership.

10 SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture, either inde-
11 pendently or in cooperation with any State or Territory or
12 political subdivision thereof, private association or organiza-
13 tion, or individual, is authorized, upon such conditions as he
14 deems necessary—

15 (1) to conduct surveys to detect the presence and
16 effect of weeds poisonous to livestock, especially Halogeton
17 glomeratus, on range and pasture lands in such
18 State or Territory;

19 (2) to determine those measures and operations
20 which are necessary to control, suppress, and eradicate
21 such weeds; and

22 (3) to plan, organize, direct, and carry out such
23 measures and operations as he may deem necessary to
24 carry out the purposes of this Act.

25 (b) Measures and operations to control, suppress, or

1 eradicate weeds on lands under the jurisdiction of any depart-
2 ment, agency, independent establishment, or corporation of
3 the Federal Government shall not be conducted without the
4 consent of the department, agency, independent establish-
5 ment, or corporation concerned.

6 SEC. 4. The Secretary of Agriculture in his discretion
7 may allocate, out of any sums appropriated under authority
8 of this Act, to any department, agency, independent estab-
9 lishment, or corporation of the Federal Government having
10 jurisdiction over any range or pasture land on which there
11 exist weeds poisonous to livestock, such amounts as he deems
12 necessary for the control, suppression, and eradication of
13 such weeds by such department, agency, independent estab-
14 lishment, or corporation, as the case may be. Any such de-
15 partment, agency, independent establishment, or corpora-
16 tion undertaking such work shall use, without charge to such
17 allocation, such of its personnel and equipment, and such
18 means, as may be acceptable to the Secretary of Agriculture.

19 SEC. 5. In the discretion of the Secretary of Agricul-
20 ture, no expenditure shall be made under authority of this
21 Act to control, suppress, or eradicate weeds poisonous to
22 livestock on range or pasture lands in the several States and
23 Territories until there have been made or agreed upon such
24 contributions, in the form of funds, materials, services, or
25 otherwise, by the States and Territories and political sub-

1 divisions thereof, private associations, and organizations, and
2 individuals, toward the work of controlling, suppressing, or
3 eradicating such weeds, as the Secretary may require.

4 SEC. 6. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appro-
5 priated such sums as the Congress may from time to time
6 determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this
7 Act.

8 (b) Any sums so appropriated shall be available for ex-
9 penditure for the employment of persons and means in the
10 District of Columbia and elsewhere, for the purchase, mainte-
11 nance, operation, and exchange of aircraft and passenger-
12 carrying vehicles, and for such other expenses as may be
13 necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

14 (c) Such sums shall not be used to pay the cost or
15 value of any property injured or destroyed in carrying out
16 the purposes of this Act.

17 SEC. 7. The authority contained in this Act shall be in
18 addition to, and shall not limit or supersede, authority con-
19 tained in existing law with respect to the control, suppres-
20 sion, and eradication of pests, plants, and plant diseases.

A BILL

To provide for the eradication and control of poisonous weeds, especially *Halimolobos glomeratus*, on range and pasture lands in the several States and Territories, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MALONE

MARCH 5 (legislative day, JANUARY 29), 1961

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs

Daily Digest

HIGHLIGHTS

Senate began work on Agriculture appropriations.

House debated State, Justice, Commerce appropriations.

Senate committees voted to report bills on Joint Budget Committee, Trading With Enemy Act, Girl Scouts, Indians, poisonous weeds, private claims, and immigration.

Bill to abolish electoral college approved by House committee. Rule granted on bill regarding termination of war with U. S. and Germany.

Senate

Chamber Action

Routine Proceedings, pages 8895-8899

Bills Introduced: Twelve bills and seven resolutions were introduced, as follows: S. 1885 to S. 1896; S. Con. Res. 39 and S. Con. Res. 40; and S. Res. 180 to S. Res. 184.

Pages 8896-8898

Bills Reported: Reports were made as follows:

S. Res. 180, citing Martin Accardo for contempt of Senate (S. Rept. 562);

S. Res. 181, citing Julius Fink for contempt of Senate (S. Rept. 563);

S. Res. 182, citing Abraham Minker for contempt of Senate (S. Rept. 564);

S. Res. 183, citing Isadore Minker for contempt of Senate (S. Rept. 565);

S. Res. 184, citing Alex Fudeman for contempt of Senate (S. Rept. 566);

S. 283, private bill (S. Rept. 567);

H. R. 3442, to protect the Girl Scouts in the use of emblems, badges, etc. (S. Rept. 568);

H. R. 3495, S. 495, and S. 775, private bills (S. Repts. 569-571);

S. 172, to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act regarding return of property acquired from American citizens by request, devise, inheritance (S. Rept. 572); and

S. Con. Res. 39, S. Con. Res. 40, and S. 665, private bills (S. Repts. 573-575).

Pages 8896-8898

Bill Referred: One House-passed bill was referred to appropriate committee.

Page 8895

Contempt Citations: Senate adopted the following five resolutions citing various individuals for contempt of Senate (for details, see Bills Reported in this Digest): S. Res. 180-184.

Pages 8897-8898

Agriculture Appropriations: Senate began work on H. R. 3973, Agriculture appropriations for 1952, adopting all committee amendments between pages 1 and 28 of the bill (affecting various bureaus and activities of the Department of Agriculture), with the exception of one increasing by \$238,330 funds for Bureau of Plant Industry, on which action was deferred temporarily.

Pending at recess was Dirksen amendment (to committee amendment) reducing by \$12,874,991 funds for salaries and expenses, Soil Conservation Service.

Pages 8902-8910, 8927-8929, 8932-8937

Motions to Reconsider: Senator Ellender filed motions to reconsider action by which Senate on call of Calendar yesterday passed the following two bills, and in each instance requested that House return the bills:

S. 1146, to establish a temporary National Commission on Intergovernmental Relations; and

S. 1166, to create a commission to make a study of the administration of overseas activities of the Federal Government.

Page 8937

Confirmation: Nomination of Martha M. Eliot, of Connecticut, to be Chief of the Children's Bureau, FSA, was confirmed.

Page 8943

Nominations: Thirty-eight Public Health Service nominations and six Navy nominations in the rank of admiral were received.

Page 8943

Program for Wednesday: Senate recessed at 5:38 p. m. until noon Wednesday, July 25, when it will continue on H. R. 3973, Agriculture appropriations.

Committee Meetings

(Committees not listed did not meet)

APPROPRIATIONS—ARMY CIVIL FUNCTIONS

Committee on Appropriations: Subcommittee on Army Civil Functions continued hearings on H. R. 4386, Army

civil-functions appropriations for 1952, with Senator Young, accompanied by a delegation of citizens from the area affected, on Garrison Dam project; Senator Saltonstall and Representative Heselton, accompanied by Mayor Bowes of North Adams, Mass., on river and harbor and flood-control items in Massachusetts; and Senator Hickenlooper and Representatives Jensen and Hoeven on Missouri River channelization. Hearings continue tomorrow.

APPROPRIATIONS—NAVY

Committee on Appropriations: Continuing hearings on 1952 budget estimates for various branches of the armed services, Subcommittee on Armed Services heard Rear Adm. E. W. Clepton and Col. Ottmar F. Kotick, Deputy Director, Navy Petroleum Reserve, testify in justification of budget estimates for Navy Department. Subcommittee adjourned subject to call.

TIN AND RUBBER

Committee on Armed Services: Preparedness Subcommittee heard testimony in regard to United States tin and rubber situation from W. Stuart Symington, RFC Administrator, and Jess Larson, GSA Administrator. Subcommittee meets again July 30.

BUDGET COMMITTEE, LEASE-PURCHASE AGREEMENTS, AND GOVERNMENT DECENTRALIZATION

Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments: Committee voted to report with amendments S. 913, to create a Joint Committee on the Budget. The report is expected to be filed tomorrow.

Jess Larson, Administrator, GSA, appeared before the committee to express the Administration's views on S. 1621, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, regarding lease-purchase agreements by the Government, and S. 1623, to amend the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949, regarding decentralization of certain Government personnel.

TAX REVISION

Committee on Finance: Continuing hearings on H. R. 4473, tax-revision bill, the committee received testimony from 10 witnesses, as follows: J. Carter Fort, Association of American Railroads, opposed increase in over-all ceiling upon Federal taxes; opposed limitation of excess-profits-tax credits and surtax exemptions of related corporations; and suggested amendments to Excess Profits Tax Act of 1950; Frank S. Boice, National Live Stock Tax Committee, discussed section 117 (j), relating to livestock, proposing an amendment on tax treatment of sales of livestock held for draft, breeding, or dairy purposes; Cyrus B. King, San Francisco, suggested an excess-profits-tax relief amendment; and the following seven appeared in opposition to limitation of excess-profits-tax credits and surtax exemptions of related cor-

porations: William Neff, the Vance Co., Abingdon, Va.; F. A. Eustis, Virginia Smelting Co.; C. H. Baldwin, East Lansing, Mich.; T. P. Tonne, National City Lines, Inc.; Bernard N. Burnstine, National Association of Credit Jewelers; J. Stanley Halperin, New York City; and J. P. Wenchel, Washington, D. C. Hearings continue tomorrow.

INDIANS, POISONOUS WEED CONTROL, AND NAVIGABLE STREAMS

Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs: In executive session, committee voted to report with amendments H. R. 3795, to provide for the use of the tribal funds of the Ute Indian Tribe of the Uintah and Ouray Reservation, H. R. 3782, to authorize a per capita payment to members of the Menominee Tribe of Indians, and S. 1041, eradication and control of poisonous weeds on range and pasture lands.

It briefly considered and made its unfinished business S. 1540, relating to rights of States in lands beneath inland navigable waters, and recognition of equities in submerged coastal lands adjacent to the shores of the U. S.

AIR-MAIL SUBSIDIES

Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce: Charles Beard, executive vice president, Braniff Airways, appeared before the committee to express his views on the seven pending bills to separate air-mail pay from subsidy (S. 1657, 436, 535, 1137, 1756, 1757, and 1870). Hearings continue tomorrow.

TRADING WITH THE ENEMY, GIRL SCOUTS, PRIVATE BILLS, AND NOMINATIONS

Committee on the Judiciary: In executive session, committee voted to report with amendment S. 172, to amend the Trading With the Enemy Act regarding return of property acquired from American citizens by bequest, devise, inheritance; H. R. 3442, to protect the Girl Scouts in the use of emblems, badges, etc.; three private claims bills (S. 495, 665, and H. R. 3495); four private immigration bills (S. 283, 775, and two original concurrent resolutions); and three nominations, as follows: Frank B. Potter to be U. S. attorney for the northern district of Texas, Alton Adolor Lessard to be U. S. attorney for the district of Maine, and Richard C. O'Connell to be U. S. marshal for the district of Maryland.

It postponed indefinitely S. J. Res. 55, National Chemistry Week, along with four private claims bills and six private immigration bills.

SMALL BUSINESS—PRICE DISCRIMINATION AND BASING POINT

Select Committee on Small Business: The following witnesses appeared before the subcommittee to testify in behalf of the enactment of S. 719, good faith as a defense to a charge of price discrimination to meet the equally low price of a competitor (basing point), point-

PROVIDING FOR THE ERADICATION AND CONTROL OF
HALOGETON GLOMERATUS ON LANDS IN THE UNITED
STATES, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

JULY 25 (legislative day, JULY 24, 1951).—Ordered to be printed

Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1041]

The Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, to whom was referred the bill, S. 1041, to provide for the eradication and control of poisonous weeds, especially Halogeton glomeratus, on range and pasture lands in the several States and Territories, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with the following amendments in the nature of a substitute, and with the recommendation that the bill, as amended, do pass:

That this act may be cited as the "Halogeton Glomeratus Control Act."

SEC. 2. In order to protect the livestock industry from losses caused by the poisonous weed Halogeton glomeratus now or hereafter existing on lands in the several States, to provide for the maintenance and development of valuable forage plants on range and pasture lands, and to prevent destruction or impairment of range and pasture lands and other lands by the growth, spread, and development of the poisonous weed known as Halogeton glomeratus, it shall be the policy of the Federal Government, acting independently or in cooperation with the several States and political subdivisions thereof, private associations and organizations, and individuals, to control, suppress, and eradicate this weed, poisonous to livestock, on lands in the several States irrespective of ownership.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of the Interior with respect to lands under his jurisdiction, including trust or restricted Indian lands, and the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to any other lands, either independently or in cooperation with any State or political subdivision thereof, private association or organization, or individual, are severally authorized, upon such conditions as they respectively deem necessary—

(1) to conduct surveys to detect the presence and effect of Halogeton glomeratus on lands in such State;

(2) to determine those measures and operations which are necessary to control, suppress, and eradicate such weed; and

(3) to plan, organize, direct, and carry out such measures and operations as either of them may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

(b) Measures and operations to control, suppress, or eradicate Halogeton glomeratus on lands under the jurisdiction of any department, agency, independ-

Men with a background of experience and trained in weed control will be needed to organize and administer any cooperative programs that may be undertaken. The bill as now worded raises a question as to whether or not such men now employed could be paid from allocations made from funds appropriated under this authority even though it might be mandatory that they devote their full attention to the problem over an extended period of time, necessitating the employment of someone to fulfill their former assignments. The Department agrees that existing personnel and equipment should be utilized to the fullest extent practicable in furthering weed-control work but does not believe that the bill is intended to require the use of personnel needed for other functions of the agency to which an allocation is made. Accordingly, the Department would construe the bill to authorize payment of salaries to existing personnel when such payment appears warranted by the circumstances.

The survey, research, and action programs proposed are integral and essential parts for successfully attacking the poison-plant problem. Research is of particular importance not only to find out how to kill the poisonous plants but how to improve forage and soil conditions so that poisonous plants cannot become readily established once they have been reduced or eliminated. Also, different methods of handling livestock on ranges and pastures and other improved grazing practices often make the use of such lands possible despite the presence of dangerous plants.

Adequate provision is made in S. 1041 for the delegation of responsibility for the program. In addition, recognition has been given to the jurisdiction of land-managing agencies within this and other departments as well as State and county governments with respect to cooperation on land they control. Where there now exists organized weed-control districts or such districts are later established, control work carried out under this bill would be coordinated with district programs.

The Department is not now participating in work designed specifically to eradicate and control poisonous weeds on range and pasture land, except that which is done incidentally to general improvement practices on range and pasture land.

S. 1041 and H. R. 1933 and H. R. 2052 are identical bills.

It is estimated that control measures are needed on 439,000 acres of range lands in the national forests infested with poisonous and similar noxious weeds. Most of this estimate relates to poisonous plants. The control of these weeds on national forest lands, programed over a 10-year period, would cost approximately \$500,000 annually. Since we have no record of halogeton occurring on the national forests no funds are now required for such a control program.

Research to develop effective and economical control measures should be undertaken as early as possible to avoid waste of funds on unsuitable control measures. Such research would be needed not only by the Federal agencies which would undertake control operations, but also by the western weed control districts and associations which are also desirous of instituting control operations.

The research program of the Bureau of Plant Industry, Soils, and Agricultural Engineering would include both ecological studies and the development of control measures. Ecological studies would include such life history considerations as emergence, seed formation, seed movement, dormancy and viability, root systems, growth requirements, production, competition with other plants, soil relationships, and physiology of oxalate formation. Control studies would include a thorough screening of available herbicides for kinds, rates, stage of growth, and methods of application and other methods such as burning and blading. In addition, we should be in a position to cooperate with other Federal agencies in range management and experimental feeding, biological control, and chemical and toxicological studies. It is believed that about \$50,000 annually would be needed to achieve the objectives outlined above.

In addition, to initiate the necessary research by the Forest Service on the control of poisonous plants, exclusive of halogeton, on all range lands, we believe a minimum of \$50,000 annually would be needed. It is estimated that \$25,000 is the minimum needed to conduct Forest Service research on halogeton control on those other range lands (not public lands) where it now occurs and to prevent its spread.

It would be expected that States and other interested agencies would cooperate in the research programs.

S. 980 would authorize the appropriation of \$250,000 for the eradication and control of halogeton on public lands for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1952, and such sums as may be necessary for fiscal years ending thereafter. We assume

it is intended that funds should be expended by the Government Department or agency which may have jurisdiction over a particular block of infested land. How funds should be distributed among the different Departments and agencies and how the responsibilities of each should be determined is not provided for.

Authorization is already available for the eradication and control work specified in S. 980. As far as we know none of the public lands under the jurisdiction of this Department are infested with halogeton at the present time. Halogeton, however, is present on land immediately adjacent to national forests and may infest national forest lands soon.

This Department recommends passage of the proposed legislation.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

CHARLES F. BRANNAN, *Secretary.*

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1951.

HON. JOSEPH C. O'MAHONEY,
*Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs,
United States Senate.*

MY DEAR SENATOR O'MAHONEY: Reference is made to your request for a report on S. 1041, a bill "to provide for the eradication and control of poisonous weeds, especially Halogeton glomeratus, on range and pasture lands in the several States and Territories."

I recommend that this bill be enacted, if amended as hereinafter indicated.

The Department of the Interior administers approximately 282 million acres of public and Indian land in the continental United States alone. It is keenly aware of the halogeton and other serious weed problems on the lands under its jurisdiction and therefore favors any steps that will aid in establishing a comprehensive weed control program. S. 1041 is definitely a step in that direction.

The information available to this Department concerning the extent of noxious weed infestations and the need for a comprehensive program of eradication is limited primarily to the lands administered by the Department. This information, however, plainly indicates that the problem is an important and rapidly expanding one, which affects the Government both in its capacity as proprietor of the national domain and in its capacity as a guardian of natural resources.

Halogeton is currently a serious pest to the livestock industry over an extensive area of western grazing lands. Available information indicates that this plant is spreading rapidly and immediate attention needs to be given to its control. The area of known infestation at the present time comprises range lands principally under the jurisdiction of this Department. Halogeton infestation has been reported in the States of Nevada, Utah, Idaho and Wyoming. In those States 52 percent of the land area is Federal land under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior.

The world-wide consciousness of the need for increased yields of foods gives added importance to the necessity for measures to control the destructive capacity of weeds. For the past 3 years this Department has been endeavoring to establish a comprehensive weed-control program so that the lands administered by it might contribute in the fullest possible degree to the agricultural production of the Nation.

The provisions of S. 1041 are directed to the control of weeds poisonous to livestock. Some weeds are injurious to human beings but not necessarily to livestock. In addition, many nonpoisonous weeds are a major detriment to agriculture or other useful activities. From a long-range standpoint, therefore, much could be said in favor of a weed-control program that would include all noxious weeds. On the other hand, the more limited program to be authorized by this bill would meet the most urgent needs, and would be consonant with the fiscal requirements of the national emergency. As the Bureau of the Budget has said in commenting on S. 1041:

"The threat imposed by the poisonous weed to which this measure is especially directed, Halogeton glomeratus, is recognized to be serious enough to warrant Federal participation in programs for its control and eradication as a hazard to the livestock industry. It is felt that in the absence of threats of similar magnitude, extensive eradication and control programs should not be undertaken

in a period in which it is necessary to withhold authorization for new programs not directly concerned with meeting the needs of national defense."

Section 2 of the bill limits control operations to range and pasture lands only. However, halogeton and other noxious weeds are no respecters of the boundary lines between range, pasture, farm, forest, and recreational lands. Therefore, effective weed control requires that the provisions of the bill be broadened so as to provide for the control of weeds poisonous to livestock, wherever they are found, regardless of the use of the land.

To combat effectively present or potential infestations in any given area, control measures must be carried on throughout the entire region involved, and all affected properties must be thoroughly treated, to the end that eradication may be complete on all lands where infestation exists. If eradication is not complete throughout the whole region, reinfestation soon occurs on the lands which have been cleared of existing growths. The cost of chemical weed controls is extremely high, and even the use of cultivation methods in weed eradication is expensive. Many of the most pernicious species spread from underground root stalks, and continue to enlarge year after year unless all such weed growth is entirely destroyed. The fact that weed infestations on public and Indian lands are steadily increasing in extent, plainly indicates that existing Federal, State, and local control measures are inadequate to cope with the situation. Accordingly, the program for a comprehensive general attack on all fronts would appear to be amply justified.

The maintenance of the productive capacity of grazing lands, reclamation lands, national park lands and other public lands, as well as of Indian lands, is a primary responsibility of the Department of the Interior. Eradication of weed infestations on such lands requires the large-scale application of control measures by the Federal Government itself. This is a major undertaking which presents problems of organization and method of attack that are quite different from the considerations involved in handling infestations on smaller areas of federally administered lands, or in arranging with private landowners for the control of infestations on their lands. Appropriate recognition should be given to these facts in the proposed legislation by authorizing the earmarking of a portion of each appropriation thereunder for use by the Secretary of the Interior in carrying out weed control and eradication measures on lands administered by this Department, including tribal and allotted Indian lands.

Such an earmarking of funds would be in line with the procedures established by law for handling other programs that necessitate action by this Department on public and Indian lands to complement action taken by the Department of Agriculture with respect to private or national forest lands. Among these precedents are the soil- and moisture-conservation program as divided between Agriculture and Interior by Reorganization Plan No. IV of April 11, 1940 (54 Stat. 1234, 1235); the white pine blister-rust-control program as consistently appropriated for in separate Agriculture and Interior items under the act of April 25, 1940 (54 Stat. 168); and the cooperative sustained-yield forestry program as placed under Agriculture and Interior administration by the act of March 29, 1944 (58 Stat. 132).

Contrary to these principles and precedents, S. 1041 would confer on the Secretary of Agriculture sole authority to administer the functions authorized by its provisions. Section 4 does provide that the Secretary of Agriculture may allocate, to any other agency of the Federal Government, such sums as he deems necessary for the control and eradication of weeds on lands under the jurisdiction of that agency. However, it requires that agencies receiving such an allocation shall use for weed control and eradication, without charge to that allocation, so much of their own personnel and equipment as may be acceptable to the Secretary of Agriculture. This requirement could result in the agency concerned being compelled to assume the obligation of supplying personnel and equipment to carry out the weed-control program without being entitled to any reimbursement for the use of such personnel and equipment from the funds appropriated for the purposes of that program.

Such an arrangement would be entirely impracticable in the case of the Department of the Interior. The wide extent of the weed infestations to be combated on public and Indian lands make it imperative that substantial amounts be appropriated for the very purpose of employing additional personnel and equipment. The separate budgeting and appropriation of the funds needed to carry out effectively this Department's responsibilities for the lands under its jurisdiction is requisite in order to make this Department's role under the proposed weed-control program administratively feasible. I believe, therefore, that the restrictive

features of section 4 should be eliminated and that the necessary funds should be appropriated directly to the Department of the Interior for expenditure on lands under its jurisdiction.

The bill describes the area of its application as being the "States and Territories." This language might exclude from the benefits of the bill possessions, such as Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, which are not technically territories. It would be desirable to clarify the bill in this respect.

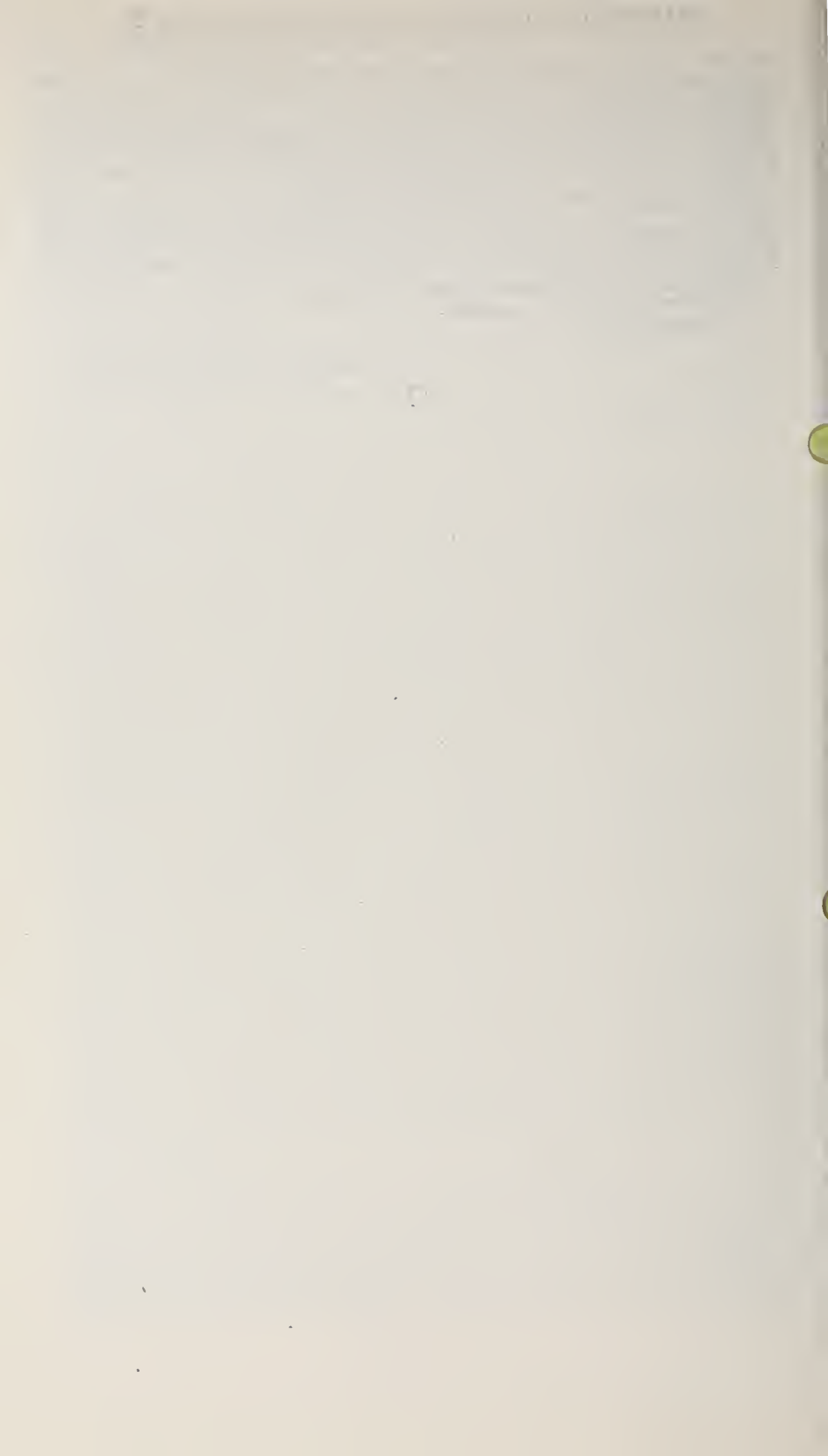
Suggested amendments which would effectuate the recommendations made above are indicated on the enclosed revision of S. 1041. In this draft, existing language suggested for omission is enclosed in brackets, and new language suggested for inclusion is underlined. If amended in this fashion, I strongly urge the enactment of the bill.

The Bureau of the Budget has advised that there is no objection to the submission of this report to your committee.

Sincerely yours,

DALE E. DOTY,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

○



Calendar No. 544

82D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1041

[Report No. 578]

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MARCH 5 (legislative day, JANUARY 29), 1951

Mr. MALONE introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

JULY 25 (legislative day, JULY 24), 1951

Reported by Mr. O'MAHONEY, with amendments

[Strike out all after the enacting clause and insert the part printed in italic]

A BILL

To provide for the eradication and control of poisonous weeds, especially *Halogeton glomeratus*, on range and pasture lands in the several States and Territories, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Poisonous Weed Control
4 Act".

5 SEC. 2. In order to protect the livestock industry from
6 losses caused by poisonous weeds now or hereafter existing
7 on range and pasture lands in the several States and Terri-
8 tories, to provide for the maintenance and development of
9 valuable forage plants on range and pasture lands, and to

1 prevent destruction of range and pasture lands by the growth,
2 spread, and development of weeds poisonous to livestock,
3 especially the poisonous weed known as Halogeton glomera-
4 tus, it shall be the policy of the Federal Government, acting
5 independently or in cooperation with the several States and
6 Territories and political subdivisions thereof, private asso-
7 ciations and organizations, and individuals, to control, sup-
8 press, and eradicate weeds poisonous to livestock on range
9 and pasture lands in the several States and Territories, irre-
10 spective of ownership.

11 SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of Agriculture, either inde-
12 pendently or in cooperation with any State or Territory or
13 political subdivision thereof, private association or organiza-
14 tion, or individual, is authorized, upon such conditions as he
15 deems necessary—

16 (1) to conduct surveys to detect the presence and
17 effect of weeds poisonous to livestock, especially Halogeton
18 glomeratus, on range and pasture lands in such
19 State or Territory;

20 (2) to determine those measures and operations
21 which are necessary to control, suppress, and eradicate
22 such weeds; and

23 (3) to plan, organize, direct, and carry out such
24 measures and operations as he may deem necessary to
25 carry out the purposes of this Act.

(b) Measures and operations to control, suppress, or eradicate weeds on lands under the jurisdiction of any department, agency, independent establishment, or corporation of the Federal Government shall not be conducted without the consent of the department, agency, independent establishment, or corporation concerned.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of Agriculture in his discretion may allocate, out of any sums appropriated under authority of this Act, to any department, agency, independent establishment, or corporation of the Federal Government having jurisdiction over any range or pasture land on which there exist weeds poisonous to livestock, such amounts as he deems necessary for the control, suppression, and eradication of such weeds by such department, agency, independent establishment, or corporation, as the case may be. Any such department, agency, independent establishment, or corporation undertaking such work shall use, without charge to such allocation, such of its personnel and equipment, and such means, as may be acceptable to the Secretary of Agriculture.

SEC. 5. In the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture, no expenditure shall be made under authority of this Act to control, suppress, or eradicate weeds poisonous to livestock on range or pasture lands in the several States and Territories until there have been made or agreed upon such contributions, in the form of funds, materials, services, or

1 otherwise, by the States and Territories and political sub-
2 divisions thereof, private associations, and organizations, and
3 individuals, toward the work of controlling, suppressing, or
4 eradicating such weeds, as the Secretary may require.

5 SEC. 6. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appro-
6 priated such sums as the Congress may from time to time
7 determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this
8 Act.

9 (b) Any sums so appropriated shall be available for ex-
10 penditure for the employment of persons and means in the
11 District of Columbia and elsewhere, for the purchase, main-
12 tenance, operation, and exchange of aircraft and passenger-
13 carrying vehicles, and for such other expenses as may be
14 necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

15 (c) Such sums shall not be used to pay the cost or
16 value of any property injured or destroyed in carrying out
17 the purposes of this Act.

18 SEC. 7. The authority contained in this Act shall be in
19 addition to, and shall not limit or supersede, authority con-
20 tained in existing law with respect to the control, suppres-
21 sion, and eradication of pests, plants, and plant diseases.
22 That this Act may be cited as the "*Halogeton Glomeratus*
23 *Control Act*".

24 SEC. 2. In order to protect the livestock industry from
25 losses caused by the poisonous weed *Halogeton glomeratus*

1 now or hereafter existing on lands in the several States, to
 2 provide for the maintenance and development of valuable
 3 forage plants on range and pasture lands, and to prevent
 4 destruction or impairment of range and pasture lands and
 5 other lands by the growth, spread, and development of the
 6 poisonous weed known as *Halogeton glomeratus*, it shall be
 7 the policy of the Federal Government, acting independently
 8 or in cooperation with the several States and political sub-
 9 divisions thereof, private associations and organizations, and
 10 individuals, to control, suppress, and eradicate this weed,
 11 poisonous to livestock, on lands in the several States irre-
 12 spective of ownership.

13 SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of the Interior with respect
 14 to lands under his jurisdiction, including trust or restricted
 15 Indian lands, and the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to
 16 any other lands, either independently or in cooperation with
 17 any State or political subdivision thereof, private association
 18 or organization, or individual, are severally authorized, upon
 19 such conditions as they respectively deem necessary—

20 (1) to conduct surveys to detect the presence and
 21 effect of *Halogeton glomeratus* on lands in such State;

22 (2) to determine those measures and operations which
 23 are necessary to control, suppress, and eradicate such
 24 weed; and

25 (3) to plan, organize, direct, and carry out such

measures and operations as either of them may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(b) Measures and operations to control, suppress, or eradicate *Halogeton glomeratus* on lands under the jurisdiction of any department, agency, independent establishment, or corporation of the Federal Government shall not be conducted without the consent of the department, agency, independent establishment, or corporation concerned.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of Agriculture in his discretion may allocate, out of any sums appropriated to him under authority of this Act, to any department, agency, independent establishment, or corporation of the Federal Government having jurisdiction over any land on which there exists *Halogeton glomeratus*, such amounts as he deems necessary for the control, suppression, and eradication of such weed by such department, agency, independent establishment, or corporation, as the case may be. Sums appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior under authority of this Act shall be expended for work on, or of benefit to, lands under his jurisdiction, including trust or restricted Indian lands. Either Secretary may also accept and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services of Federal, State, and local officers and employees as are available.

SEC. 5. In the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as the case may be, no

1 expenditure shall be made from funds appropriated under
2 this Act to control, suppress, or eradicate *Halogeton glom-*
3 *eratus* on lands in the several States until there have been
4 made or agreed upon such contributions, in the form of
5 funds, materials, services, or otherwise, by the States and
6 political subdivisions thereof, private associations, and or-
7 ganizations, and individuals, toward the work of controlling,
8 suppressing, or eradicating such weed, as the Secretary of
9 Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, respectively,
10 may require.

11 *SEC. 6. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appro-*
12 *priated to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary*
13 *of the Interior such sums as the Congress may from time to*
14 *time determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of*
15 *this Act.*

16 *(b) Any sums so appropriated shall be available for*
17 *expenditure for the employment of persons and means in the*
18 *District of Columbia and elsewhere, for the purchase, hire,*
19 *maintenance, operation, and exchange of aircraft and pas-*
20 *senger-carrying vehicles, and for such other expenses as may*
21 *be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.*

22 *(c) Such sums shall not be used to pay the cost or value*
23 *of any property injured or destroyed in carrying out the*
24 *purposes of this Act.*

25 *SEC. 7. The authority contained in this Act shall be in*

1 *addition to, and shall not limit or supersede, authority con-*
 2 *tained in existing law with respect to the control, suppression,*
 3 *and eradication of pests, plants, and plant diseases.*

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to provide for the eradication and control of Halogeton glomeratus on lands in the United States, and for other purposes."

Calendar No. 544

82ND CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1041

[Report No. 578]

A BILL

To provide for the eradication and control of poisonous weeds, especially Halogeton glomeratus, on range and pasture lands in the several States and Territories, and for other purposes.

By Mr. MALONE

MARCH 5 (Legislative day, JANUARY 29), 1951

Read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs

JULY 25 (Legislative day, JULY 24), 1951

Reported with amendments

Aug. 9, 1951
Cong. Record No. 146

S E N A T E

WEED CONTROL. Passed as reported S. 1041, to provide for the eradication and control of poisonous weeds, especially Halogeton glomeratus, on range and pasture lands in the States and Territories. The bill would authorize the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior to carry out control measures on lands within their respective jurisdictions.

Jan. 7, 1901
Comm. Sec'y. W.

REPORT

AND CONCLUSIONS. Passed as reported. 1901. In providing for the
and control of poisonous weeds, especially Helianthus divaricatus
and pasture lands in the States and Territories. The bill would
the Secretary of Agriculture and Inspector to carry out control
on lands within their respective jurisdiction.

82^D CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1041

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 10, 1951

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

AN ACT

To provide for the eradication and control of Halogeton glomeratus on lands in the United States, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Halogeton Glomeratus
4 Control Act".

5 SEC. 2. In order to protect the livestock industry from
6 losses caused by the poisonous weed Halogeton glomeratus
7 now or hereafter existing on lands in the several States, to
8 provide for the maintenance and development of valuable
9 forage plants on range and pasture lands, and to prevent
10 destruction or impairment of range and pasture lands and
11 other lands by the growth, spread, and development of the

1 poisonous weed known as Halogeton glomeratus, it shall be
2 the policy of the Federal Government, acting independently
3 or in cooperation with the several States and political sub-
4 divisions thereof, private associations and organizations, and
5 individuals, to control, suppress, and eradicate this weed,
6 poisonous to livestock, on lands in the several States irre-
7 spective of ownership.

8 SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of the Interior with respect
9 to lands under his jurisdiction, including trust or restricted
10 Indian lands, and the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to
11 any other lands, either independently or in cooperation with
12 any State or political subdivision thereof, private association
13 or organization, or individual, are severally authorized, upon
14 such conditions as they respectively deem necessary—

15 (1) to conduct surveys to detect the presence and
16 effect of Halogeton glomeratus on lands in such State;

17 (2) to determine those measures and operations
18 which are necessary to control, suppress, and eradicate
19 such weed; and

20 (3) to plan, organize, direct, and carry out such
21 measures and operations as either of them may deem
22 necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

23 (b) Measures and operations to control, suppress, or

1 eradicate Halogeton glomeratus on lands under the jurisdic-
2 tion of any department, agency, independent establishment,
3 or corporation of the Federal Government shall not be con-
4 ducted without the consent of the department, agency, inde-
5 pendent establishment, or corporation concerned.

6 SEC. 4. The Secretary of Agriculture in his discretion
7 may allocate, out of any sums appropriated to him under
8 authority of this Act, to any department, agency, independent
9 establishment, or corporation of the Federal Government
10 having jurisdiction over any land on which there exists
11 Halogeton glomeratus, such amounts as he deems necessary
12 for the control, suppression, and eradication of such weed
13 by such department, agency, independent establishment, or
14 corporation, as the case may be. Sums appropriated to the
15 Secretary of the Interior under authority of this Act shall
16 be expended for work on, or of benefit to, lands under his
17 jurisdiction, including trust or restricted Indian lands.
18 Either Secretary may also accept and utilize such voluntary
19 and uncompensated services of Federal, State, and local
20 officers and employees as are available.

21 SEC. 5. In the discretion of the Secretary of Agricul-
22 ture or the Secretary of the Interior, as the case may be, no
23 expenditures shall be made from funds appropriated under

1 this Act to control, suppress, or eradicate Halogeton glom-
2 eratus on lands in the several States until there have been
3 made or agreed upon such contributions, in the form of
4 funds, materials, services, or otherwise, by the States and
5 political subdivisions thereof, private associations, and or-
6 ganizations, and individuals, toward the work of controlling,
7 suppressing, or eradicating such weed, as the Secretary of
8 Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, respectively,
9 may require.

10 SEC. 6. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appro-
11 priated to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary
12 of the Interior such sums as the Congress may from time to
13 time determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of
14 this Act.

15 (b) Any sums so appropriated shall be available for
16 expenditure for the employment of persons and means in the
17 District of Columbia and elsewhere, for the purchase, hire,
18 maintenance, operation, and exchange of aircraft and pas-
19 senger-carrying vehicles, and for such other expenses as may
20 be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

21 (c) Such sums shall not be used to pay the cost or value
22 of any property injured or destroyed in carrying out the
23 purposes of this Act.

24 SEC. 7. The authority contained in this Act shall be in
25 addition to, and shall not limit or supersede, authority con-

- 1 tained in existing law with respect to the control, suppression,
- 2 and eradication of pests, plants, and plant diseases.

Passed the Senate August 9 (legislative day, August 1),
1951.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

82d CONGRESS
1st Session

S. 1041

AN ACT

To provide for the eradication and control of
Halopteron glomeratus on lands in the United
States, and for other purposes.

August 10, 1951

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

ERADICATION AND CONTROL OF HALOGETON GLOMERATUS

JULY 2, 1952.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. COOLEY, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 1041]

The Committee on Agriculture, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1041) to provide for the eradication and control of Halogeton glomeratus on lands in the United States, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

STATEMENT

As originally introduced, this bill authorized a general program for the eradication of all noxious weeds. There were two identical House bills, H. R. 1933 and H. R. 2052, on which hearings were held by this committee in the first session of the Eighty-second Congress. The committee felt that the bill as introduced was too broad in scope and contained some other unnecessary authorizations. The Bureau of the Budget took the same position in reporting on the original bills, suggesting that while Halogeton glomeratus constitutes such a serious threat that a campaign against it would be justified, general authority for the eradication of noxious weeds would not be in keeping with the program of the President.

As the result of these various suggestions regarding the bill, the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs amended the bill to limit the authority to Halogeton glomeratus. The relevant portion of the Senate report on the bill reads as follows:

The proposed legislation would establish a Federal policy and provide general authorization for the eradication and control of Halogeton glomeratus which would materially aid in protecting the livestock industry from losses caused by this poisonous weed on range and pasture and other lands of the United States. Annual losses from poisonous plants in Colorado alone are reported to average

about a million dollars, and livestock losses in the range country as a whole average about 4 percent. The States of Idaho, Nevada, Utah, and Wyoming have reported infestations of Halogeton.

Halogeton is a serious pest to the livestock industry over an extensive area of western grazing lands. Information available to the authorities indicates that this plant is spreading rapidly and immediate attention needs to be given to its control and eradication.

Consciousness of the need for increased yields of foods gives added importance to the necessity for measures to control the destructive capacity of this weed. To combat effectively present or potential infestations in any given area, control measures must be carried on throughout the entire region involved, and all affected properties must be thoroughly treated, to the end that eradication may be complete on all lands where infestation exists.

In commenting on this bill, the Bureau of the Budget stated:

"The threat imposed by the poisonous weed to which this measure is especially directed, Halogeton glomeratus, is recognized to be serious enough to warrant Federal participation in programs for its control and eradication as a hazard to the livestock industry. It is felt that in the absence of threats of similar magnitude, extensive eradication and control programs should not be undertaken in a period in which it is necessary to withhold authorization for new programs not directly concerned with meeting the needs of national defense."

In view of the above recommendation of the Bureau of the Budget, the committee agreed that the bill should be amended to apply solely to the eradication and control of Halogeton glomeratus in the United States. The bill was also amended to embody the recommendations of the Departments of Agriculture and Interior.

DEPARTMENT REPORT

At the request of the chairman of this committee, the Department of Agriculture submitted a report on S. 1041, as amended, recommending approval of the amended bill. The letter of the Assistant Secretary of Agriculture to Hon. Harold D. Cooley, chairman of the committee, is as follows:

APRIL 28, 1952.

HON. HAROLD D. COOLEY,
House of Representatives.

DEAR MR. COOLEY: Reference is made to your request of September 26, 1951, for a report on S. 1041, as amended by the Senate, the Halogeton Glomeratus Control Act.

The Department previously reported favorably on H. R. 1933 and H. R. 2052, identical bills, both of which provided for the eradication and control of poisonous weeds, especially Halogeton glomeratus on range and pasture lands in the several States and Territories, and for other purposes. S. 1041, as originally introduced in the Senate, was also identical with the two House bills. These bills declared it to be the policy of the Federal Government, either independently or in cooperation with States, associations, organizations and individuals, to control and eradicate weeds poisonous to livestock on range and pasture lands, irrespective of ownership. They authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to make surveys, to determine control measures; to carry out such measures; to allocate funds to other Federal agencies having jurisdiction over range or pasture land; and, in his discretion, withhold expenditures for control measures in a State until it makes or agrees to make such contributions as the Secretary requires for the same purpose. They also authorized necessary appropriations for carrying out the program but not to pay for property damaged or destroyed in connection therewith.

S. 1041 as amended and passed by the Senate, however, is different from the original bills on which the Department reported. Major changes are as follows:

1. The amended bill is restricted to Halogeton glomeratus.
2. It authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to carry out the purposes of the bill with respect to lands under his jurisdiction and restricts the authority of the Secretary of Agriculture to carrying out the purposes of the bill on other lands.

S. 1041, as passed by the Senate, provides authorization for the Secretary of the Interior with respect to lands under his jurisdiction and for the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to any other lands to carry out measures and operations to control, suppress, and eradicate this weed. It is our understanding that the Department of the Interior needs authorization to conduct Halogeton control

on some of the lands under its jurisdiction, although control programs might, under present authorizations, be conducted on other parts of its lands. The statutory authorities of the Department of Agriculture for control of insect pests and plant and animal diseases are not sufficiently broad to support Halogeton control on State, county, and privately owned lands. Present authority is adequate to conduct any necessary research in this field.

However, S. 1041 as passed by the Senate would further provide in section 3 (a) (2) duplication of authorizations with regard to research to determine those measures and operations which are necessary to control, suppress, and eradicate Halogeton glomeratus. This is primarily a plant science problem such as the Department of Agriculture is studying under its broad authority. It is wholly proper for the Department of the Interior to conduct surveys and control operations of Halogeton on lands under its jurisdiction and for the Department of Agriculture to handle such surveys and control on other lands. On the other hand, the Department of Agriculture has the authority to conduct research on this problem and has conducted some research related to it, results of which are applicable to lands under the jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior, as well as to other lands. There being no need for additional legislative provision with regard to this phase of the problem, it is recommended that the paragraph numbered (2) in section 3 (a) be deleted.

The control of Halogeton is urgent. Halogeton, an introduced poisonous weed, was first identified in this country in 1934 from a specimen taken in Elko County, Nev. It is now known to have become established in south-central Montana, the Bighorn Basin in Wyoming, northeastern California, northern Nevada, Utah, and southern Idaho. It is estimated that infested areas now aggregate more than 1,500,000 acres. Halogeton is a prolific seeder and spreads rapidly. The seed is light and readily disseminated by the wind. It establishes itself where the natural vegetation is disturbed sufficiently to permit establishment and to offer little competition from other plants. Halogeton is extremely poisonous to sheep and cattle and is also an important summer host of sugar beet leafhoppers, the insects that transmit the curly top virus affecting sugar beets and beans.

As pointed out in Dr. LeClerg's testimony at the hearing on September 20, 1951, in answer to the question from the committee, the Department is recommending some provision for research on Halogeton in the fiscal year 1953 estimates.

Since no survey has been made to ascertain the degree of infestation and distribution of Halogeton, it is not possible to present an estimate of the cost of operating a control program on State and private lands.

The Department recommends passage of the proposed legislation, if amended as suggested.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that there is no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely yours,

K. T. HUTCHINSON, *Assistant Secretary.*

○

Union Calendar No. 766

82^D CONGRESS
2^D SESSION

S. 1041

[Report No. 2447]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

AUGUST 10, 1951

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 2, 1952

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union
and ordered to be printed

AN ACT

To provide for the eradication and control of Halogeton glomeratus on lands in the United States, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Halogeton Glomeratus
4 Control Act".

5 SEC. 2. In order to protect the livestock industry from
6 losses caused by the poisonous weed Halogeton glomeratus
7 now or hereafter existing on lands in the several States, to
8 provide for the maintenance and development of valuable
9 forage plants on range and pasture lands, and to prevent
10 destruction or impairment of range and pasture lands and
11 other lands by the growth, spread, and development of the

1 poisonous weed known as *Halogeton glomeratus*, it shall be
2 the policy of the Federal Government, acting independently
3 or in cooperation with the several States and political sub-
4 divisions thereof, private associations and organizations, and
5 individuals, to control, suppress, and eradicate this weed,
6 poisonous to livestock, on lands in the several States irri-
7 spective of ownership.

8 SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of the Interior with respect
9 to lands under his jurisdiction, including trust or restricted
10 Indian lands, and the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to
11 any other lands, either independently or in cooperation with
12 any State or political subdivision thereof, private association
13 or organization, or individual, are severally authorized, upon
14 such conditions as they respectively deem necessary—

15 (1) to conduct surveys to detect the presence and
16 effect of *Halogeton glomeratus* on lands in such State;

17 (2) to determine those measures and operations
18 which are necessary to control, suppress, and eradicate
19 such weed; and

20 (3) to plan, organize, direct, and carry out such
21 measures and operations as either of them may deem
22 necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

23 (b) Measures and operations to control, suppress, or
24 eradicate *Halogeton glomeratus* on lands under the juris-
25 diction of any department, agency, independent establishment,

1 or corporation of the Federal Government shall not be con-
2 ducted without the consent of the department, agency, inde-
3 pendent establishment, or corporation concerned.

4 SEC. 4. The Secretary of Agriculture in his discretion
5 may allocate, out of any funds appropriated to him under
6 authority of this Act, to any department, agency, independent
7 establishment, or corporation of the Federal Government
8 having jurisdiction over any land on which there exists
9 *Halogeton glomeratus*, such amounts as he deems necessary
10 for the control, suppression, and eradication of such weed
11 by such department, agency, independent establishment, or
12 corporation, as the case may be. Sums appropriated to the
13 Secretary of the Interior under authority of this Act shall
14 be expended for work on, or of benefit to, lands under his
15 jurisdiction, including trust or restricted Indian lands.
16 Either Secretary may also accept and utilize such voluntary
17 and uncompensated services of Federal, State, and local
18 officers and employees as are available.

19 SEC. 5. In the discretion of the Secretary of Agricul-
20 ture or the Secretary of the Interior, as the case may be, no
21 expenditures shall be made from funds appropriated under
22 this Act to control, suppress, or eradicate *Halogeton glom-*
23 *eratus* on lands in the several States until there have been
24 made or agreed upon such contributions, in the form of
25 funds, materials, services, or otherwise, by the States and

1 political subdivisions thereof, private associations, and or-
2 ganizations, and individuals, toward the work of controlling,
3 suppressing, or eradicating such weed, as the Secretary of
4 Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, respectively,
5 may require.

6 SEC. 6 (a) There are hereby authorized to be appro-
7 priated to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary
8 of the Interior such sums as the Congress may from time to
9 time determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of
10 this Act.

11 (b) Any sums so appropriated shall be available for
12 expenditure for the employment of persons and means in the
13 District of Columbia and elsewhere, for the purchase, hire,
14 maintenance, operation, and exchange of aircraft and pas-
15 senger-carrying vehicles, and for such other expenses as may
16 be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

17 (c) Such sums shall not be used to pay the cost or value
18 of any property injured or destroyed in carrying out the
19 purposes of this Act.

20 SEC. 7. The authority contained in this Act shall be in
21 addition to, and shall not limit or supersede, authority con-

- 1 tained in existing law with respect to the control, suppression,
- 2 and eradication of pests, plants, and plant diseases:

Passed the Senate August 9 (legislative day, August 1),
1951.

Attest:

LESLIE L. BIFFLE,

Secretary.

Union Calendar No. 766

82nd CONGRESS
2nd Session

S. 1041

[Report No. 2447]

AN ACT

To provide for the eradication and control of
Halogeton glomeratus on lands in the
United States, and for other purposes.

AUGUST 10, 1951

Referred to the Committee on Agriculture

JULY 2, 1952

Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on
the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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July 3, 1952

32. ST. LAWRENCE WATERWAY. The Public Works Committee reported without amendment S. J. Res. 167, to authorize certain States to enter compacts and agreements with Canada for improvement of navigation on the boundary waters of States within the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence River drainage system (S. Rept. 2091)(p. 9298).
33. FAIR EMPLOYMENT. The Labor and Public Welfare Committee reported without amendment S. 3368, to prohibit discrimination in employment because of race, color, religion, national origin, or ancestry (S. Rept. 2080)(p. 9298).
34. BANKING AND CURRENCY. The report of the Joint Committee on the Economic Report regarding "monetary policy and management of the public debt" was ordered to be printed as S. Doc. 163 (p. 9299).
35. INTERIOR APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Both Houses agreed to the conference report and acted on amendments which had been reported in disagreement regarding H.R. 7176 (pp. 9302-3, 9320-32). The House rejected, 50-298, a motion by Rep. Andersen to recommit the bill to conference with instructions that the House conferees agree to a \$2,913,600 item for a Bureau of Reclamation transmission line in Minn. (p. 9328). This bill will now be sent to the President.

HOUSE - July 3

36. ELECTRIFICATION; FLOOD CONTROL. Rep. McCormack inserted President Truman's speech at Bull Shoals, Ark., favoring the administration's electrification and flood-control program, etc. (pp. 9316-18).
37. STATE, JUSTICE, COMMERCE, JUDICIARY APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953. Received the conference report on this bill, H. R. 7289 (pp. 9332-4). By a 184-157 vote, agreed to a motion by Rep. Taber to recommit the bill to conference with instructions that the House conferees agree to the Senate amendment prohibiting the expenditure of any expenses incident to or in connection with participation in the International Materials Conference (pp. 9334-42).
38. BUDGETING. By a 155-173 vote, rejected the rule for consideration of S. 913, the McClellan bill to create a joint budget committee, etc. (pp. 9343-5, 9348-53).
39. COMMITTEE NAME. Agreed, with amendment, to H. Res. 647, which changes the name of the Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments to the Committee on Government Operations (p. 9344).
40. SUBMARGINAL LANDS. Passed as reported H. R. 7317, to provide for the sale to Hope, N. Mex., of a tract of SCS submarginal land for \$1,950, the original purchase price (p. 9345).
41. WEED CONTROL AND RESEARCH. Passed without amendment S. 1041, to authorize the Interior Department, with respect to lands under its jurisdiction, and the Agriculture Department, with respect to other public and private lands, to conduct research and control operations against halogeton (pp. 9345-6). This bill will now be sent to the President.
42. VETERANS' BENEFITS. Received the conference report on H. R. 7656, the GI Bill of Rights for veterans of the Korean conflict (pp. 9354-69). The "Daily Digest" states: "As agreed upon by the conferees, the bill provides education and training for all veterans serving anywhere on or after June 27, 1950, at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ days for each day of service and a maximum of 36 months with

education and training allowances of \$110 per month for a single veteran, \$135 per month for a married veteran with one dependent, and \$160 a month for the married veteran with more than one dependent. All money for education is paid direct to the veteran.

"The same housing guaranties as were available to World War II veterans are made available to veterans of the present conflict. These include direct loans by the VA up to \$10,000 in certain instances where private financing is not available and guaranties not to exceed \$7,500.

"Unemployment compensation with appropriate safeguards, and to be administered under State laws, is provided at the maximum rate of \$26 per week for 26 weeks.

"The same mustering-out payments as awarded World War II veterans are provided these veterans, namely, \$100 for veterans with less than 60 days' service, \$200 for more than 60 days and restricted to the U. S., and \$300 for those serving more than 60 days and with overseas service." (p. D699.)

43. WITHHOLDING PAY. Passed with amendment S. 1999, authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to enter into an agreement with any State, Territory, or possession of the U. S., or any political subdivision thereof, to provide that the head of each department or agency of the U. S. Government shall comply with the requirements of any statute of such State, Territory, possession, or subdivision, which imposes upon employers generally the duty of withholding pay from employees (pp. 9369-70).

BILLS INTRODUCED - July 3

44. SUBMARGINAL LANDS. S. 3459, by Sen. Chavez, authorizing the conveyance of certain lands to the town of Hope, N. Mex.; to Agriculture and Forestry Committee (p. 9177).
45. FLOOD CONTROL. S. 3463, to authorize a program for runoff and waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention for the Pecos River watershed, N. Mex. and Tex.; to Public Works Committee (p. 9177).
46. ROADS. S. 3464, by Sen. Chavez, to amend and supplement the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1952; to Public Works Committee (p. 9177).

ITEMS IN APPENDIX - July 3

47. PRICE SUPPORTS. Extension of remarks of Rep. Polk stating that "one of the most baseless charges...is that the commodity market for corn, wheat, and soybeans was artificially depressed in 1948 by the Democratic administration for political purposes to the detriment of American farmers" and inserting a letter and summary of facts by Secretary Brannan refuting these charges (pp. A4433-9).
48. FOREIGN AID. Sen. Smith (N. J.) inserted a U. S. News and World Report questions-and-answers statement, "A 25-Year Job Ahead in Europe," discussing the results of American aid and the role American capital will play in the economic development of foreign countries (pp. A4439-45).
49. POTATOES. Rep. Werdel inserted a San Francisco newspaper article, "Let's Stop This Tragedy of Errors," opposing price ceilings on potatoes and stating that such ceilings were "for political expediency or gain (pp. A4446-7).
50. PRICE CONTROL. Speech in the House by Rep. Barrett saying the defense production bill was inadequate and opposing removal of price controls on fresh fruits and vegetables (p. A4452).

from New York [Mr. TABER] felt the same way.

It appears to me that were I one of the managing officers of a corporation or a company running a plant and the Board of Directors came to me and asked if I wanted to have another staff in addition to the experts I had already and I said I did not need any more, that it would simply result in duplication of effort, it would serve no useful purpose for the Board of Directors to force such a staff on the management. I mention this merely to call the situation to the attention of the membership and remind them of the fact that they would be attempting to force onto the Appropriations Committee another staff, and economists, and so forth, when the chairman of the Appropriations Committee and the ranking Republican and others on the committee say they do not need them and do not want them. I just wanted to bring that to the attention of the membership.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. I yield to the gentleman from California.

Mr. PHILLIPS. It is a fact that there were Members of the Appropriations Committee who appeared before the gentleman's committee in favor of the bill?

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. That is true.

Mr. PHILLIPS. Undoubtedly there will be an opportunity on the floor here to discuss both sides of the issue.

Mr. ALLEN of Illinois. The rule provides for 2 hours' general debate. But when you have the chairman and the ranking minority members of the Appropriations Committee of the House, opposed to this, and they are the two key men in the setup should this committee be created, that fact should receive the attention of the membership of the House. While most of us want committees and staffs that will help, we are not unmindful of the fact that we have a sufficient staff now around the city of Washington, and, as far as I am concerned, I am not in favor of creating another one when those who will be in charge of this setup say it is unnecessary and can bring about no important additional function to the Joint Committee on Appropriations.

AUTHORIZING CONVEYANCE OF CERTAIN LANDS TO TOWN OF HOPE, N. MEX.

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 7317) authorizing the conveyance of certain lands to the town of Hope, N. Mex.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman explain what the bill is?

Mr. COOLEY. I will be glad to do so. It merely provides for the transfer of certain lands in the town of Hope, N.

Mex., from the Federal Government to the town of Hope, N. Mex. The bill was unanimously reported by the committee with an amendment that provides that the city of Hope, N. Mex., shall reimburse the Government to the extent of \$1,950, the amount that the Government paid for the land. The Government has no further use for the land, as I understand it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of Agriculture is authorized and directed to convey by quitclaim deed to the town of Hope, N. Mex., all right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the following real estate situate within the corporate limits of said town in Eddy County, N. Mex.:

The south half of the northwest quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, twenty-nine acres in the northwest quarter of the southeast quarter, thirty-three and nine-tenths acres in the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 19, township 17 south, range 23 east; and the east half of the southeast quarter of section 24, township 17 south, range 21 east, New Mexico principal meridian, containing two hundred and sixty-three acres, more or less.

With the following committee amendment:

Page 1, line 5, after the first comma insert "upon payment by said town of \$1,950."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ERADICATION AND CONTROL OF HALOGETON GLOMERATUS ON LANDS IN THE UNITED STATES

Mr. COOLEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (S. 1041) to provide for the eradication and control of halogeton glomeratus on lands in the United States, and for other purposes.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. HALLECK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I wish the gentleman would explain the provisions of the bill. Certain members of the committee seem to think it is all right. First of all, can the gentleman tell us what they propose to do and how much money it will cost?

Mr. COOLEY. I understand it will not cost any additional money. It would give to the Department certain authority to cooperate in the eradication of this weed on privately owned land and on State-owned land whereas at the present time the work can only be carried on on Government-owned land.

There were two House bills introduced, one by the gentlewoman from Utah [Mrs. BOSONE] and one by the gentleman from

Nevada [Mr. BARING] and apparently the authority herein provided is necessary in the eradication program. This matter was unanimously approved by our committee. It is a poisonous weed that is killing the cattle and endangering the herds in certain areas of the country.

Mr. HALLECK. I might say to the gentleman that I just glanced at the bill. Section 6 (a), page 4, reads:

There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary of the Interior such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

It would seem to me, unless there is some reasonable explanation to the contrary, that that would contemplate the appropriation of money. Possibly it is something that needs to be done, but I think we ought to know something of the extent to which it might go and how much it might reasonably be expected to cost.

Mr. JENSEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HALLECK. I yield to the gentleman from Iowa.

Mr. JENSEN. This bill is very necessary. The Halogeton plant is a very poisonous weed which is killing cattle and sheep and horses on the western ranges. We can eradicate this weed on public land, but we have to have authority to eradicate it on private land. We have already appropriated around \$3,000,000 for the eradication of this poisonous weed, the Halogeton weed, and I hope the bill will go through without objection.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That this act may be cited as the "Halogeton Glomeratus Control Act."

Sec. 2. In order to protect the livestock industry from losses caused by the poisonous weed Halogeton glomeratus now or hereafter existing on lands in the several States, to provide for the maintenance and development of valuable forage plants on range and pasture lands, and to prevent destruction or impairment of range and pasture lands and other lands by the growth, spread, and development of the poisonous weed known as Halogeton glomeratus, it shall be the policy of the Federal Government, acting independently or in cooperation with the several States and political subdivisions thereof, private associations and organizations, and individuals, to control, suppress, and eradicate this weed, poisonous to livestock, on lands in the several States irrespective of ownership.

Sec. 3. (a) The Secretary of the Interior with respect to lands under his jurisdiction, including trust or restricted Indian lands, and the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to any other lands, either independently or in cooperation with any State or political subdivision thereof, private association or organization, or individual, are severally authorized, upon such conditions as they respectively deem necessary—

(1) to conduct surveys to detect the presence and effect of Halogeton glomeratus on lands in such State;

(2) to determine those measures and operations which are necessary to control, suppress, and eradicate such weed; and

(3) to plan, organize, direct, and carry out such measures and operations as either of them may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

(b) Measures and operations to control, suppress, or eradicate Halogeton glomeratus on lands under the jurisdiction of any department, agency, independent establishment, or corporation of the Federal Government shall not be conducted without the consent of the department, agency, independent establishment, or corporation concerned.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of Agriculture in his discretion may allocate, out of any sums appropriated to him under authority of this act, to any department, agency, independent establishment, or corporation of the Federal Government having jurisdiction over any land on which there exists Halogeton glomeratus, such amounts as he deems necessary for the control, suppression, and eradication of such weed by such department, agency, independent establishment, or corporation, as the case may be. Sums appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior under authority of this act shall be expended for work on, or of benefit to, lands under his jurisdiction, including trust or restricted Indian lands. Either Secretary may also accept and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services of Federal, State, and local officers and employees as are available.

SEC. 5. In the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as the case may be, no expenditures shall be made from funds appropriated under this act to control, suppress, or eradicate Halogeton glomeratus on lands in the several States until there have been made or agreed upon such contributions, in the form of funds, materials, services, or otherwise, by the States and political subdivisions thereof, private associations, and organizations, and individuals, toward the work of controlling, suppressing, or eradicating such weed, as the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, respectively, may require.

SEC. 6. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary of the Interior such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

(b) Any sums so appropriated shall be available for expenditure for the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, for the purchase, hire, maintenance, operation, and exchange of aircraft and passenger-carrying vehicles, and for such other expenses as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this act.

(c) Such sums shall not be used to pay the cost or value of any property injured or destroyed in carrying out the purposes of this act.

SEC. 7. The authority contained in this act shall be in addition to, and shall not limit or supersede, authority contained in existing law with respect to the control, suppression, and eradication of pests, plants, and plant diseases.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ADDITIONAL OFFICIAL REPORTER TO HOUSE COMMITTEES

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on House Administration, I offer a privileged resolution (H. Res. 732) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

Resolved, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, until otherwise provided by law, compensation for the employment of an additional official reporter to committees of the House of Representatives, to be appointed in the same manner, and to receive the same rate of compensation, as the other official reporters to House committees.

The resolution was agreed to.
A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAM ACCOUNTS OF MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 8499) to amend the act of June 23, 1949, as amended, with respect to the accumulated balances on telephone and telegraph accounts of Members of the House of Representatives.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, will the gentleman give a brief statement in explanation of this bill?

Mr. DEANE. Under the present arrangements telephone and telegraphic allowances are placed on a fiscal-year basis. This places it on the basis of term membership.

Mr. McCORMACK. I withdraw my reservation of objection, Mr. Speaker.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from North Carolina?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That paragraphs (1) and (2) of section 2 of the act entitled "An act relating to telephone and telegraph service and clerk hire for Members of the House of Representatives," approved June 23, 1949, as amended, are each amended by striking out the words "fiscal year" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "term of office of such Member in which such month occurs."

SEC. 2. The amendments made by this act shall take effect as of July 1, 1951.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

CONGRESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS

Mr. DEANE. Mr. Speaker, I offer a concurrent resolution (H. Con. Res. 237) and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read the concurrent resolution, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That the Sergeant at Arms of the Senate and Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, respectively, shall prepare a statement showing the noncurrent and obsolete congressional publications now stored in the folding rooms of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, and to submit an itemized list thereof, in duplicate, to the Joint Committee on Printing, which is hereby authorized and directed to dispose of the publications enumerated on such lists as follows:

First. A printed statement of such publications shall be submitted to each Senator,

Representative, Delegate, Resident Commissioner, and officer of the Senate and House of Representatives, and any Member or officer of either House having any of such publications to his credit may dispose of the same in the usual manner at any time before September 1, 1952.

Second. Upon the expiration of the aforesaid time the Joint Committee on Printing shall furnish to all Members of the Senate and House of Representatives, respectively, as promptly as practicable, a list of the publications herein referred to then remaining in the folding rooms, and thereupon such publications shall be subject to the order of any Senator, Representative, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, in the order in which they are applied for, for a period of 30 days after the day when such list shall be furnished by the Joint Committee on Printing, but no application for the transfer of these publications may be honored.

Third. The Joint Committee on Printing shall furnish a list of all such publications remaining in the folding rooms at the expiration of the last-named period to the various departments, independent offices, and establishments of the Government at Washington, including the Superintendent of Documents, Smithsonian Institution, Library of Congress, National Archives Establishment, Bureau of American Republics, and the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and such publications shall be turned over to any department, independent office, or establishment making written request therefore and shall be allocated in the order in which their application is made, and all such publications which shall remain in the folding rooms for a period of 10 days after such list shall have been furnished to the departments, independent offices, or establishments aforesaid shall be delivered to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, for such disposition as he may deem to be in the best interests of the Government, and submit a report to the Joint Committee on Printing showing the tonnage so disposed of, together with the amount of money derived from such sale which shall be deposited to the credit of miscellaneous receipts in the Treasury of the United States in accordance with existing law.

Fourth. No publication which is described in the list aforesaid shall thereafter be returned to the folding rooms from any source.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

A motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

ST. ELIZABETHS HOSPITAL, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Mr. JUDD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill (H. R. 1950) to provide for the admission to St. Elizabeths Hospital in the District of Columbia, of certain citizens of the United States adjudged insane in foreign countries.

The Clerk read the title of the bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, That, upon the application of the Secretary of State, the Federal Security Administrator is authorized to admit to St. Elizabeths Hospital, in the District of Columbia, for treatment, any citizen of the United States legally adjudged insane in a foreign country whose legal residence in a State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, it has been impossible to establish. Upon the ascertainment of the legal residence of any person so transferred to the hospital, the Superintendent of the hospital shall

Public Law 529 - 82d Congress
Chapter 721 - 2d Session
S. 1041

AN ACT

To provide for the eradication and control of Halogeton glomeratus on lands in the United States, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Halogeton Glomeratus Control Act".

Halogeton
Glomeratus
Control Act.

SEC. 2. In order to protect the livestock industry from losses caused by the poisonous weed Halogeton glomeratus now or hereafter existing on lands in the several States, to provide for the maintenance and development of valuable forage plants on range and pasture lands, and to prevent destruction or impairment of range and pasture lands and other lands by the growth, spread, and development of the poisonous weed known as Halogeton glomeratus, it shall be the policy of the Federal Government, acting independently or in cooperation with the several States and political subdivisions thereof, private associations and organizations, and individuals, to control, suppress, and eradicate this weed, poisonous to livestock, on lands in the several States irrespective of ownership. 66 Stat. 597.
66 Stat. 598.

SEC. 3. (a) The Secretary of the Interior with respect to lands under his jurisdiction, including trust or restricted Indian lands, and the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to any other lands, either independently or in cooperation with any State or political subdivision thereof, private association or organization, or individual, are severally authorized, upon such conditions as they respectively deem necessary— Actions authorized.

(1) to conduct surveys to detect the presence and effect of Halogeton glomeratus on lands in such State;

(2) to determine those measures and operations which are necessary to control, suppress, and eradicate such weed; and

(3) to plan, organize, direct, and carry out such measures and operations as either of them may deem necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(b) Measures and operations to control, suppress, or eradicate Halogeton glomeratus on lands under the jurisdiction of any department, agency, independent establishment, or corporation of the Federal Government shall not be conducted without the consent of the department, agency, independent establishment, or corporation concerned.

SEC. 4. The Secretary of Agriculture in his discretion may allocate, out of any sums appropriated to him under authority of this Act, to any department, agency, independent establishment, or corporation of the Federal Government having jurisdiction over any land on which there exists Halogeton glomeratus, such amounts as he deems necessary for the control, suppression, and eradication of such weed by such department, agency, independent establishment, or corporation, as the case may be. Sums appropriated to the Secretary of the Interior under authority of this Act shall be expended for work on, or of benefit to, lands under his jurisdiction, including trust or restricted Indian lands. Either Secretary may also accept and utilize such voluntary and uncompensated services of Federal, State, and local officers and employees as are available. Expenditures.

SEC. 5. In the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, as the case may be, no expenditures shall be made from funds appropriated under this Act to control, suppress, or eradicate Halogeton glomeratus on lands in the several States until there have been made or agreed upon such contributions, in the form of funds, materials, services, or otherwise, by the States and political subdivisions thereof, private associations, and organizations, and indi- Restriction.

viduals, toward the work of controlling, suppressing, or eradicating such weed, as the Secretary of Agriculture or the Secretary of the Interior, respectively, may require.

Appropriation. SEC. 6. (a) There are hereby authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary of Agriculture and to the Secretary of the Interior such sums as the Congress may from time to time determine to be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(b) Any sums so appropriated shall be available for expenditure for the employment of persons and means in the District of Columbia and elsewhere, for the purchase, hire, maintenance, operation, and exchange of aircraft and passenger-carrying vehicles, and for such other expenses as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(c) Such sums shall not be used to pay the cost or value of any property injured or destroyed in carrying out the purposes of this Act.

66 Stat. 598. SEC. 7. The authority contained in this Act shall be in addition to, and shall not limit or supersede, authority contained in existing law with respect to the control, suppression, and eradication of pests, plants, and plant diseases.

Approved July 14, 1952.